Municipal Facilities Operation & Management:

2.1.12 Streets

2.1.12.1 Introduction

This program component is applicable to all Departments that own and/or operate streets. Streets may collect litter and debris from nearby activities, as well as from vehicular traffic. They also require routine maintenance that may generate waste materials. The goal of this component is to reduce the impact of City streets/operations and maintenance on receiving water quality in the San Diego region.

The City's program must meet the requirements of the San Diego County municipal storm water permit (Permit), as summarized in Table 2.1.11-1.

Table 2.1.12-1. Permit Requirements – Streets.

Section	***Requirement (Summary)***	***Permit Section***
2.1.12.2	Implement pollution prevention methods	F.3.a.(1)
2.1.12.2	Designate and implement minimum BMPs to protect water quality	F.3.a.(4)
2.1.12.2	Inspect areas and activities annually	F.3.a.(7)
2.1.12.2	Implement and designate a minimum Educational Program requirement for all pertinent target communities	F.4.a. F.4.b. F.4.c.
2.1.12.4	Document activities for Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program Annual Report	I

The objectives of this program component are to:

- Reduce street litter and debris that are potential pollutants when transported into the storm drain system.
- Minimize the discharge of pollutants associated with the maintenance of streets, roads and highways.
- Identify a phased implementation schedule and associated estimated costs needed to implement the Streets component through the five-year life of the Municipal Permit;
- Develop a system to document storm water pollution prevention activities conducted for Streets, which will then be submitted annually to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program along with an annual activities report.
- Develop an education, training program that provides City staff with knowledge to protect the Storm drain systems and receiving waters.

- Develop and disseminate information messages and supporting materials that educate and encourage pollution prevention behaviors in the general public with regard to the City's Street system.

2.1.12.2 Activities

In order to effectively implement the activities outlined below, the Transportation Department shall maintain a designated coordinator or coordinators to maintain a working understanding of the Municipal Permit so that he/she can provide guidance to department management and staff in implementing the Streets Component of the Urban Runoff Management Program document. The name(s) of the coordinator shall be submitted to the Storm Water Program by Thursday, February 21, 2002— the Urban Runoff Management Program implementation date. The Transportation Department shall provide the names of new representatives whenever the designated coordinator is replaced. The Storm Water Program will interact with the coordinator(s) to provide the latest Municipal Permit information and to request annual compliance reports from the Transportation Department.

The Transportation Department will incorporate appropriate storm water BMPs into the following activities currently conducted by the Department, which are further described below:

- Street Sweeping and Cleaning – Sweeping schedule and frequency; sweeping equipment operation and selection; other measures to improve sweeping efficiency; management of material removed by sweeping; and street cleaning
- Street Repair and Maintenance – Asphalt/concrete removal; concrete installation and replacement; patching, resurfacing and surface sealing; signing and striping; traffic detector loop installation and repair; and equipment cleaning, maintenance and storage
- Sidewalk/Plaza Maintenance – Cleaning; concrete installation and replacement; surface removal and repair; and landscape maintenance
- Bridge and Structure Maintenance – Painting and paint removal; repair work; and graffiti removal
- Median and Road Embankment Maintenance – Erosion controls; slide and embankment repair; irrigation practices; and vegetation controls (manual and mechanical removal, pesticide usage and pest management, and fertilizer usage)
- Litter Control – removal of litter during maintenance
- Spill control of pollutants associated with street maintenance

Streets are defined as public thoroughfares within the City including curbs, gutters, and sidewalks on one or both sides.

The following is a list of model BMPs for activities associated with O&M of streets/roads/highways:

A. Street Sweeping & Cleaning

1) Sweeping Schedule and Frequency
   a. Define the street sweeping program and set priorities for sweeping frequency based on factors such as traffic volume, land use, proximity to watercourses and field observations of material accumulation.
   b. Establish and maintain a consistent sweeping schedule (i.e., sweep streets on the same day of the week or month).
   c. Sweep streets just prior to the beginning of the wet season
   d. Establish and implement a record-keeping system to evaluate the effectiveness of the sweeping program
   e. Identify the types and quantities of material that is collected from sweeping and cleaning activities.

2) Sweeping Equipment Operation and Selection
   a. Ensure that equipment operators are operating equipment according to manufacturer's recommendations.
   b. Maintain equipment in good condition and purchase replacement equipment as needed.
   c. When purchasing new sweepers, new technologies that maximize pollutant removal.

3) Other Measures to Improve Sweeping Efficiency
   a. One or more of the following measures will be used, where needed, to encourage voluntary relocation of vehicles parked in streets:
      i. Develop and distribute door hangers, bulletins and other public education materials notifying residents and businesses of street sweeping schedules
      ii. Post temporary "no stopping, no parking" signs and/or
      iii. Post permanent street sweeping signs in commercial and residential where needed.
   b. Require operators to report trees or other obstructions interfering with street cleaning.
   c. Do not sweep roads without curbs and gutters.

4) Management of Material Removed by Sweeping
   a. Provide proper containment and placement for the temporary storage of material removed from streets to prevent discharges of pollutants to surface waters or groundwater.

b. Provide proper disposal of street sweeping materials.
c. Clean sweepers at a wash rack with a sump that discharges to the sanitary sewer or to a recycling system.
d. Keep debris storage to a minimum during the wet season (or make sure debris piles are covered).

5) Street Cleaning and Flushing
   a. Use dry methods

B. Street/Road/Highway Repair and Maintenance

1) Asphalt/Concrete Removal
   a. Schedule asphalt and concrete removal activities for dry weather.
   b. Take measures to protect any nearby storm drain inlets and adjacent watercourses prior to breaking up asphalt or concrete
   c. After breaking up old pavement, sweep up materials thoroughly to avoid contact with rainfall and storm water runoff. Recycle as much material as possible and properly dispose of non-recyclable materials.
   d. During saw-cutting and grinding operations, use as little water as possible. Block or place berms around nearby storm drain inlets, in drainage channels or around work area using gravel bags or an equivalent appropriate barrier or absorbent material. If slurry enters storm drain system, remove material immediately.
   e. Remove saw-cut slurry as soon as possible (i.e., vacuum)

2) Concrete Installation and Repair
   a. Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement mortar on-site.
   b. Store dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rain, wind and runoff.
   c. Designate concrete wash out areas for transit mixers that won't discharge to the storm drain system or receiving waters.
   d. Dispose of leftover material in the trash.

3) Patching, Resurfacing and Surface Sealing
   a. Schedule patching, resurfacing and surface sealing for dry weather.
   b. Stockpile materials away from streets, gutter areas, storm drain inlets or watercourses. During wet weather, cover stockpiles with plastic tarps or berm around them to prevent transport in runoff.
   c. Pre-heat, transfer or load hot bituminous material away from drainage systems or watercourses.
   d. Cover and seal nearby storm rain inlets and manholes before applying seal coat, slurry seal, etc. * Leave covers in place until job is complete and until all water from emulsified oil sealants has drained or

evaporated. Clean any collected materials from these covered manholes and drains for proper disposal.

e. Prevent excess material from exposed aggregate concrete or similar treatments from entering streets or storm drain inlets. Designate an area for clean up and proper disposal of excess materials.
f. Use only as much water as necessary for dust control, to avoid runoff.
g. Sweep up as much material as possible and dispose of properly. Only wash down streets if runoff is controlled or contained.
h. Catch drips from paving equipment that is not in use with pans or absorbent material placed under the machines. Dispose of collected material and absorbents properly.
i. Make sure all shut-off valves on the equipment are working properly.
j. Follow spill control and clean-up measures listed in Section G, Spill Control (below), for any spills.
k. After the job is complete, remove stockpiles (asphalt materials, sand, etc.) as soon as possible.
l. If it rains unexpectedly, take appropriate action to prevent pollution of storm water runoff (e.g., divert runoff around work areas).

4) Signing (Legends) and Striping

a. Follow spill control and clean up measures in Section G, Spill Control (below).
b. Contain and clean up waste materials and dispose of them properly according to the Material Safety Data Sheet.
c. Transfer and load paint and hot thermoplastic away from drainage systems or watercourses.
d. Sweep thermoplastic grindings into plastic bags. Yellow thermoplastic grindings may require special handling as they may contain lead.

5) Traffic Detector Loop Installation and Repair

a. Protect nearby storm drain inlets prior to cutting or flushing slot for traffic detector loops. Block or berm around nearby storm drain inlets using sand bags or an equivalent barrier, or use absorbent materials such as pads, pillows and socks to contain slurry.
b. Clean up residues by sweeping or vacuuming up as much material as possible, and dispose of material properly.

6) Equipment Cleaning, Maintenance and Storage

a. Inspect equipment daily and repair any leaks.
b. Perform major equipment repairs at the corporation yard, when practical.
c. If refueling or repairing vehicles and equipment must be done on-site, use a location away from storm drain inlets and creeks.
d. Recycle used motor oil, diesel oil, and other vehicle fluids and parts whenever possible.

e. Clean equipment including sprayers, sprayer paint supply lines, patch and paving equipment, and mudjacking equipment at the end of each day. Conduct cleaning at a corporation or maintenance yard if possible. Use proper collection methods for the cleaning solution and recycle or dispose of waste materials at an approved hazardous waste facility.

C. Sidewalk/Plaza Maintenance

1) Cleaning
   a. Use dry methods (e.g., sweeping or vacuuming) whenever practical to clean sidewalks and plazas rather than hosing, pressure washing, or steam cleaning.
   b. Clean up spills as specified in Section G.

2) Concrete Installation and Repair

   Refer to Section B.2, Street Repair and Maintenance.

3) Surface Removal and Repair
   a. Schedule surface removal and repair activities for dry weather if possible.
   b. Take measures to protect nearby storm drain inlets prior to breaking up asphalt or concrete (e.g., place hay bales or sand bags around inlets). Clean afterwards by sweeping up as much material as possible.
   c. After breaking up old pavement, remove and recycle as much as possible to avoid contact with rainfall and storm water runoff.
   d. During saw-cutting operations, block or berm around nearby storm drain inlets using appropriate barriers, or absorbent materials such as pads, pillows and socks to contain slurry if necessary. Vacuum the slurry during saw-cutting operations. If slurry enters the storm drain system, remove material immediately.
   e. Remove saw-cut slurry (e.g., with a shovel or vacuum, or sweep up when dry) as soon as possible.
   f. Stockpile materials away from streets, gutter areas, storm drain inlets or creeks.
   g. Prevent excess material washed from placement of exposed aggregate concrete or similar treatments from entering streets or storm drain inlets. Designate an area for clean up and proper disposal of excess materials.
   h. Clean up all spills and leaks using “dry” methods (absorbent materials and/or rags). Properly dispose of absorbent materials and rags. If spills occur on dirt areas, dig up and remove contaminated soil promptly and properly.
   i. After the job is complete, remove temporary stockpiles (asphalt materials, sand, etc.) and other materials as soon as possible.

j. If it rains unexpectedly, take appropriate action to prevent pollution of storm water runoff (e.g., divert runoff around work areas).

4) Landscape Maintenance

Refer to Section E, Median and Road Embankment Maintenance (below), for irrigation practices, vegetation controls, and use of pesticides and fertilizers.

D. Bridge and Structure Maintenance

1) Painting and Paint Removal
   a. Transport paint and materials to and from job sites in containers with secure lids and tied down to the transport vehicle.
   b. Do not transfer or load paint near storm drain inlets or watercourses.
   c. Test and inspect spray equipment prior to starting to paint. Tighten all hoses and connections and do not overfill paint container.
   d. Where there is significant risk of a spill reaching storm drains, plug nearby storm drain inlets prior to starting painting and remove plugs when job is completed.
   e. Clean up spills immediately, using methods outlined in Section G.
   f. Capture all clean-up water, and dispose of properly
   g. If the bridge crosses a watercourse, perform work on a maintenance traveler or platform, or use suspended netting or traps to capture paint, rust, paint removing agents, or other materials, to prevent discharge of materials to surface waters. Dredging (with proper permits) may be necessary to recover solid materials that do fall into the watercourse.
2) Repair Work
   a. Prevent concrete, steel, wood, metal parts, tools, or other work materials from entering storm drains or watercourses.
   b. Thoroughly clean up the job site when the repair work is completed.
   c. Refer to Section B, Street/Road/Highway Repair and Maintenance, for BMPs regarding maintenance and repair of a paved bridge deck.
3) Graffiti Removal
   a. When graffiti is removed by painting over, implement the BMPs in Section 1, Painting and Paint Removal, above.
   b. Protect nearby storm drain inlets (using tarps in work areas, sand bags, and/or booms or barriers around inlets) prior to removing graffiti from walls, signs, sidewalks, or other structures needing graffiti abatement. Clean up afterwards by sweeping or vacuuming thoroughly, and/or by using absorbent and properly disposing of the absorbent.

c. Prevent any discharge of debris, cleaning compound waste, paint waste, or washwater containing cleaning compounds to storm drains or watercourses.
d. Direct runoff from sand blasting and high pressure washing (with no cleaning agents) into a landscaped or dirt area. If a landscaped area is not available, filter runoff through an appropriate filtering device (e.g., filter fabric) to keep sand, particles, and debris out of storm drains.
e. If a graffiti abatement method generates washwater containing a cleaning compound (such as high pressure washing with a cleaning compound), plug nearby storm drains and vacuum/pump washwater to the sanitary sewer.
f. Consider using a waterless chemical cleaning method for graffiti removal (e.g., gels or spray compounds).
g. Avoid graffiti abatement activities during a rain storm. If rains occur during graffiti abatement activities unexpectedly, take appropriate action to minimize the impact on storm water quality (e.g., divert runoff around work areas).

E. Median and Road Embankment Maintenance

1) Erosion Controls
   a. Maintain vegetative cover on medians and road embankments to prevent soil erosion, trap pollutants, and slow the rate of storm water runoff. Plant and/or retain native vegetation as much as possible. Adjust mowing heights to allow substantial stubble. Leave clippings in place or apply mulch as additional cover.
   b. Avoid moving large quantities of earth, except where regarding is necessary to repair or reconfigure an embankment. Do not use disking as a means of vegetation management.
   c. Inspect drainage facilities, including cross drains, on a regular basis to ensure that sufficient drainage is provided during storm periods, so that runoff is not diverted onto slopes in a way that causes erosion. Report and remediate any observed erosion problems as soon as possible.
   d. Ensure that erosion control is provided for storm drain outfalls.
2) Irrigation Practices
   a. Inspect irrigation systems regularly for broken water lines, sprinkler heads, and valves, and to ensure that only the necessary amount of water is applied and that runoff is not occurring.
   b. Reduce runoff by careful manual control of water volume and spray or adjusting automatic controls to minimize excess watering.
   c. Repair any broken or leaking line, sprinkler head, or valve as soon as possible. Shut off the water source until repairs are made.

d. Prevent soil eroded as a result of a line break from entering the drainage system. After digging out a line, return all soil to the hole and compact properly.
e. When bailing out muddy water, do not pour it into the storm drain inlet or curb; pour it onto the landscape planting.

3) Vegetation Controls

a. General Practices
    i. Check equipment for chemical, oil, or fuel leaks, and make necessary repairs before leaving for the job site. Fuel equipment only at corporation yards or service stations.
    ii. If a leak or spill does occur, refer to Spill Control BMPs in Section G.
b. Manual and Mechanical Vegetation Removal
    i. Keep removed vegetation, including clippings, chips, and pruning debris, away from storm drain inlets and watercourses.
    ii. When loading or chipping brush into a parked truck, do not leave leaves, twigs, chips or other debris in the gutter or paved shoulder.
    iii. When working on a slope, avoid loosening soil that could erode into drainage systems. Loosen only the amount of soil needed to remove the vegetation.
    iv. Avoid loosening soil when rain is expected.
c. Pesticide Usage and Pest Management
    i. Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of pesticides and training of pest control advisors and applicators.
    ii. Consider employing integrated pest management methods, including:
        1. No controls;
        2. Physical/mechanical controls;
        3. Environmental controls (mulching, pest-resistant vegetation, prescribed burns);
        4. Biological controls (predators, parasites, etc.);
        5. Less toxic chemical controls (e.g., soaps and oils); and/or
        6. Hot water.
    iii. Use the least toxic pesticides (including herbicides) that will do the job, provided there is a choice.
    iv. Apply pesticides at the appropriate time to maximize their effectiveness and minimize the likelihood of discharging

non-degraded pesticides in storm water runoff. Avoid application of pesticides if rain is expected.

v. Mix and apply only as much material as is necessary for treatment. Calibrate application equipment prior to and during use to ensure desired application rate.
vi. Do not mix or load pesticides in application equipment adjacent to a storm drain inlet, culvert or watercourse.
vii. Avoid use of copper-based pesticides if at all possible.
viii. Consider using biological controls or less toxic chemicals before using diazinon to manage a pest problem (known to cause toxicity in aquatic life).

d. Fertilizer Usage

i. Avoid application of fertilizer if rain is expected.
ii. Consider applying municipally-generated compost in lieu of chemical fertilizers.
iii. Prior to applying fertilizer, check the nitrogen/phosphorus/potassium (N/P/K) concentrations and calibrate the distributor to avoid excessive application.
iv. Check irrigation equipment prior to applying fertilizer to make sure it is working properly, and monitor systems to avoid over-watering.
v. Confine fertilizer to the targeted area. If fertilizer is accidentally applied to paved surfaces, remove fertilizer from these areas before irrigating and/or rainfall occurs. If water is used to remove fertilizer, direct flow to landscaped areas. Do not allow wash water from paved areas to flow to storm drains.

F. Litter Control

1) Post “No Littering” signs where needed.
2) Remove litter during regular maintenance.

G. Spill Control

1) Store spill containment, clean-up materials, and the municipal agency’s spill response plan on trucks and equipment.
2) Follow the spill response plan.
3) If you are instructed to clean up spilled materials, contain the spill and use “dry” methods to clean it up (e.g., scoops, rags, absorbents, or vacuuming). Do not hose down or bury spilled materials.

4) Collect spilled (non-hazardous) materials for reuse or recycling, where possible, and properly dispose of nonrecyclable wastes and spent absorbents.

5) If spills occur on dirt areas, dig up and remove contaminated soil promptly and properly.

Routine Inspection and Cleaning, Review of Activities

The following self-inspections processes will be performed at Operations Centers:

- Facilities will be inspected annually and cleaned as needed.
- Maintenance activities will be reviewed annually to verify that appropriate storm water BMPs and practices are being utilized.
- Report modifications and corrective actions identified during self-inspection to the Storm Water Program annually as part of the Program Assessment.

Twenty-Four Hour Non-Storm Water Discharge Reporting

Certain non-storm water discharges, because of their nature or magnitude, require timely reporting to the Regional Board. A report will also be forwarded to the Strom Water Program for record keeping purposes. Non-storm water discharges that pose a significant threat to water quality or human health, will be evaluated by City staff against the "24-Hour Non-Storm Water Discharge Reporting Checklist". A significant threat to water quality or human health is determined on a case-by-case basis and will be dependent on the type of pollutant, the degree of the violation (i.e. the amount of pollutant discharged into the municipal storm drain system), the proximity to receiving water bodies, the potential for exposure to the public, and the potential for environmental damage. Examples of discharges that will be reported include sewage spills and non-storm water discharges, such as a significant sediment load into Los Penasquitos Lagoon.

Where staff determines that discharges pose a significant threat to water quality or human health, the Storm Water Program or responsible City department will notify the Regional Board orally and by facsimile within 24 hours of the discharge event. Additionally, a written report of the event and follow up actions will be sent to the designated Regional Board contact for the Municipal Storm Water Permit, if needed, within 5 working days of the day the event was identified. A standard reporting form will be created by the Storm Water Program to be used by all City departments to facilitate consistency and maintain clear communication with the Regional Board. The report will contain the following information:

- Description of the event and it's cause;

- Duration of the event;
- Time the event is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
- Steps taken to correct the non-storm water discharge event.

Education & Training

1. Internal/Municipal Education:

The City of San Diego plans to conduct two levels of education and training for staff: General and Activity Specific. All staff will receive a basic introduction to the issue via a "General Storm Water" workshop created and distributed to City departments by the General Services Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program. Additionally, those departments or work groups that perform work activities specifically identified in, and affected by, the Permit will create and execute and fund Activity Specific training sessions to introduce new work processes, functions and behaviors that incorporate the Best Management Practices (BMPs) necessary for staff to prevent illegal discharges into the City's storm water collection and conveyance system and recreational waters. Additionally, the Departments will fund the External Education and Outreach elements in this plan. All education and outreach covered by the permit shall contain the phrase, "Another City of San Diego Think Blue Program protecting our beaches, bays and watersheds."

A) General Storm Water Training Funded By the Storm Water Program:

The General Storm Water workshops, while created and funded by the Storm Water Program, are primarily being given by trainers to the staff of their respective departments. And, Items 2,3,4,5 and 6, below, are the educational materials created for the workshops. A "Train the Trainer " workshop was also created and given by the Storm Water Program (Item 7) to familiarize the trainers on the material and subject matter prior to rolling out the General Training workshop to their department staff.

Table 2.1.12-2. Storm Water Program General Training.

ITEM	AVAILABLE
1. Clean Water Leader/3-Cs BMP Reference Card	July 2001
2. General Strom Water Training Video	October 2001 To be completed by June 2002
3. City Employee Brochure	October 2001
4. Stop Pollution Pad	October 2001

ITEM	AVAILABLE
5. Employee Knowledge & Behavior Survey. To be given before and after each General Storm Water Workshop by department trainers	October 2001
6. Frequently Asked Questions for department Trainers	October 2001
7. Train the Trainer Sessions. Training of department trainers on content and materials for the General Storm Water Workshops	September 10-14, 2001
8. Storm Water Newsletter	July/August 2002*

* Note that Items 1 through 7 occurred in FY 2002 and that Item 8 is slated for Fiscal Year 2003 and reflects an estimated available date.

B) Activity Specific Storm Water Best Management Practices Training(s):

The Departments responsible for the maintenance of City streets will work closely with the Storm Water Program to create a complete training module for staff and to establish a system to update and improve the information and training materials available to staff.

Table 2.1.12-3. Department Training Activities.

ITEM	AVAILABLE*
1. Identify needs, create and execute Activity Specific trainings/workshops	Completed by February 2003
2. Implement a streets and roads maintenance program for management of construction material and wastes, including but not limited to: washout of concrete trucks off or on site in designated areas and not into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or catch basins; material storage under cover, away from drainage areas or other equally effective BMP's; and avoidance of excess mixing of concrete on site.	February 2003
3. Implement a streets and roads maintenance program including collection, transport, and disposal of maintenance waste at appropriate disposal facilities in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.	February 2003
4. Implement a streets and roads maintenance program including good housekeeping practices to insure proper management of any wastes that are generated.	February 2003
5. Create Storm Water BMP Reference Binders for Staff	Completed by February 2003
6. Update BMP Reference Binders -periodic	June 2004
7. Storm Water BMP Bulletin Boards in Employee Area(s)	June 2003

ITEM	AVAILABLE*
8. Train new employees on Storm Water activities. General and Activity Specific to be conducted by supervisor	New Employee Orientation
9. An applied knowledge field exercise demonstration of the classroom, computer simulator or tailgate training session	February 2003

* Note the completion dates listed are estimated. Actual completion dates may vary depending upon other program factors.

2. External Education:

The Departments responsible for maintenance and operation activities associated with streets typically interact with the following audiences: Contractors/Vendors and the General Public. The following education/outreach tools will be used to help educate these target audiences on the importance of storm water pollution prevention and ways that they can assist in this effort.

Table 2.1.12-4. Department External Education Activities

ITEM	AVAILABLE *
1. All street construction (contracted or provided by internal maintenance staff) public outreach and information materials shall reference erosion control efforts in the public right-of-way and the importance of leaving the protective barriers in place during construction.	Ongoing
2. Implement a streets and roads maintenance program of BMPs for existing saw-cut management and paving practices, to include but not be limited to: avoidance during wet weather to the extent feasible, and material storage away from drainage areas to prevent storm water pollution or other equally effective BMPs. Information will be provided to contracted vendors and contractors.	February 2003
3. All publicly funded education/outreach covered by the permit shall contain the phrase, “Another City of San Diego Think Blue program protecting our beaches, bays and watersheds”.	October 2002
4. Storm Water information shall be made available on the Department Web Site.	October 2002

* Note the completion dates listed are estimated. Actual completion dates may vary depending upon other program factors.

2.1.12.3 Phasing

Year 1 (July 1, 2001 – June 30, 2002):

- Prepare/Implement education program
- Prepare SWPPP
- Implement existing activities that are considered “storm water practices”

Year 2 (July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003):

- Implement Year 2 storm water practices
- Prepare projected storm water budget
- Education activities
- Prepare & submit annual activities report
- Assess Revise SWPPP, budget

Year 3 (July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004):

- Implement Year 3 storm water practices identified in SWPPP
- Education activities
- Prepare & submit annual activities report
- Assess SWPPP, revise budget

Year 4 (July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005):

- Implement Year 4 storm water practices identified in SWPPP
- Education activities
- Prepare & submit annual activities report
- Assess SWPPP, revise budget

Year 5 (July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006):

- Implement Year 4 storm water practices identified in SWPPP
- Education activities
- Prepare & submit annual activities report
- Assess SWPPP, revise budget

Actual Implementation of the activities listed above is dependent upon identification of funding in future yearly budgets and City Council approval.

2.1.12.4 Annual Assessment

The following form is representative of the quantitative and qualitative measures that will be tracked by the Storm Water Program regarding the Streets component in order to prepare the Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program annual assessment. ***These assessment factors and questions are presented for information only; some questions may be modified prior to each annual assessment period, and not all of the factors or questions below may apply to each component's responsible department(s)***. Prior to each fiscal year, a tailored Annual Assessment Form will be distributed to responsible departments, and will include an Excel spreadsheet containing direct and indirect quantitative and qualitative measures similar to the example below. The Storm Water Program will provide a blank copy of the Annual Assessment Form and additional guidance to department management prior to the beginning of each fiscal year. Submission of this report will require department director approval.

Program Assessment Form - Municipal Facilities Operations and Management - Streets

QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT:

Activity	Quantity	Units	Comments
Number of high priority municipal facilities		#	
Number of high priority municipal facilities targeted for inspection		#	Due to calendar-year vs. fiscal year, staffing, budget, etc., as well as Permit Section F.3.b.(6)(d), the number of sites targeted for inspection may be less than the actual number of sites.
Number of high priority municipal facilities inspected		#	Number of sites (not the number of inspections, which may or may not be the same).
Number of medium and low priority municipal facilities inspected		#	See above.
Quantity of material removed from MS4		tons	direct measure; report in tons.
Quantity of debris removed that could have enter MS4 (i.e. street sweeping, litter removal)		tons	direct measure; report in tons.

QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT:

1. Describe the major accomplishments of this component over the past year.

2. Summarize the educational and outreach activities conducted for this component over the past year to educate staff on water quality principles.

3. Summarize new activities or improvements to be implemented next year as a result of your self-assessment.

4. Other comments.

FINANCIAL ASSESSMENT:

Estimated annual storm water expenditures:

Personnel Expenditures: _____

Non-personnel Expenditures: _____